

sc. *iii.* KING HENRY V.

CON. Indeed, my lord, it is a most absolute and excellent horse.

DAU. It is the prince of palfreys: his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage.

CRI. No more, cousin.

DAU. Nay, the man hath no wit, that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, vary deserved praise on my palfrey: it is & theme as fluent as the sea; turn the sands into

where abuse was intended. But though the word *least* be a contemptuous distinction, as he terms it, when applied to a man, it does not follow that it should be so when applied to a horse.

He forgets the following speech in Hamlet, which militates strongly against his assertion:

***he grew unto his seat.

And to such wond'rous doings brought his horse.

As he had been incorp'd, and demi-natur'd

With the brave *beast*.

But the word *iade* is always used in a contemptuous sense: and in the passage which Steevens quotes from The Second Part of Henry IV. the *able horse* is called a *poor iade*, merely because the poor beast was supposed to be iaded. The word is there an expression of pity, not of contempt. M. MASON. I cannot forbear subjoining two queries to this note.

In the passage quoted by Mr. M. Mason from Hamlet, is riot the epithet *brave* added, to exempt the word *beast* from being received in a slight sense of degradation?

Is not, in the instance quoted by me from Henry IV. the epithet *poor* supplied, to render *afife* an object of compassion?

Iade is a term of no very decided meaning. It sometimes signifies a *hackney*, sometimes a *vicious horse*, and sometimes *tired* one; and yet I cannot help thinking, in the present instance, that as a *horse* is degraded by being called *B.iade*, so *&iade* is vilified by being termed a *beast*. STEEVENS.

I do not think there is any ground for the transposition proposed by Dr. Warburton, who would make *iades* and *beasts* change places. Words under the hand of either a transcriber or compositor, never thus leap out of their places. The Dauphin evidently means, that no other horse has so good a title as his, to

'the appellation peculiarly appropriated to that
fine and useful
animal. The *general* term for *quadrupeds* may
suffice for all
other horses. MAX ONE.